The Hillsborough Recorder.

. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.] TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. [TERMS---$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 15th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of THE OBSERVER, a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Journal, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability, to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the Observer and the Journal in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the Observer now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information of their opinions—to publish all "the news;" and their purpose is to make The Observer now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that 'the old Observer' won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitterest political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of The Observer, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

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SPANISH PRISON HORRORS.

Cuban Patriots Herded With The Worst Criminals.

From the London Times.

In Ceuta the prisoner is alone, separated from his friends, without a God to love or hope in; without any religious consolation or education whatever. He drags and curses throughout his weary, suffering life, then lies down and dies with a blasphemy on his lips. In the Autumn of 1837 an English gentleman—now holding Her Majesty's commission as Vice-Consul in a well-known town in Spain—was riding along the then unmade road between Puerto Santa Maria and San Lucar de Barrameda, where 1,000 convicts, called *presidarios*, or inmates of the nearest *presidios*, were at work, making the road which, watered with these poor wretches' blood, is now one of the best in Spain. 'The sight that I saw,' says he—and I give his own words—'curdled and froze my blood. These 1,000 men were lent by the Government to the contractor who had engaged to make the road. They worked—driven to it by blows from the thick sticks of other prisoners made *cabos*, *or sargeants*, because stronger or more brutal than themselves, from morning until night, on one scanty mess of pottage.' The winter passed along unusual in its severity in 1837-1838, and the wind swept in fury across the low, aguish flats of San Lucar. My friend expostulated with the superintendent, and said, 'This is not even human; it is fiendish; it is hellish to treat human beings thus.' 'I cannot help it,' was the answer; 'the contractor does as he chooses.' My friend passed by once more. An overseer rode by on horseback. One of those poor, half-starved fellows came crouching to his stirrup to supplicate for mercy. He loosened his right foot from the stirrup, and struck the man's naked breast so fearful a blow that the blood gushed from his mouth. He rolled over on the earth, and was carried off a corpse. 'Ever since that awful sight, when I had occasion to pass those *presidarios*, I set spurs to my horse, and galloped away from the spot.'

There is a mound in the burial-ground of San Lucar which if its rotting inhabitants could speak, could tell a tale of awful suffering hardly equalled in these latter days. There sleep 800 of those 1,000 ragged, reckless, wicked men who were placed by the Government of Madrid 'at the disposition of their road contractor.' Cold, privation, blows, and want of clothing did their fell work. Noer heard these sons of crime cry out; no ear bowed down to listen to their complaint; they never knew of any ear that would hear, and so they passed away, by five and by fifties, and a little lime and chalk disolved the tale and the road was made, and the remnant of the band, 'not the 1,000.' were drafted back to their respective prisons. It may be said, nay, it was said,' 'These are such awfully depraved and lost sons of crime that it is best to kill them.' Possibly, but not under the pretence of offering them life and work, to give them death and slavery. Utterly reckless I know they were. A friend of mine used to give the poor fellows cuartos to buy bread when they thronged round him and pleaded their hunger. Said the overseer (a humane one) to him. 'It is no good; they won't buy bread with your farthings, they will only gamble, and lose all the rags they have to one another.' The end of this narrative is instructive enough; the merciless Government contractor died in great poverty, and on his deathbed repented aloud of his inhumanities. Before his death he had been brought to trial for murder, but was acquitted, although one Judge, the first before whom his case came, said, 'I will leave no stone unturned to bring that man to the gallows.'

The ascent to the *hacho*, or chief prison, is long and severe; the silence and desolation as one approaches the summit are extreme. On either side spreads the blue gleaming sea, flecked with scarce a passing sail, and away to the eastward a mass of white cloud, rising up as though out of the waves, hides the deformity of the English Ceuta. A few prisoners out on leave, rough-looking fellows, tolerable specimens of the 800 or 900 confined in the *hacho*, passed us. They were on their way to the town to cater for provisions, or obtain work for the coming week, for today was Sunday; the distant strains of the fifes and kettle-drums of the troops were borne to us on the breeze, and the eye could just discern them, a dusky column, wending their way to the review ground, where the altar, &c; for the field *Misa* was already set up on the knoll of rising ground. The prisoners in this jail number from 800 to 1,000; their *habitat* is in various sheds, thinly dotted over the slopes of the fortress. They are allowed to ply their several trades, but many seemed to be too much gone in health, hopes, and spirits to perform any active duties. Of the money earned by them, a certain proportion, as stated in my last letter, is reserved by Government to pay the expenses of their maintenance. Some make stockings, some shoes, and so on. But they are, for the most part, old and worn out. Clad in soldiers' tattered red breeches, or, as oftentimes, naked to indecency, they totter in and out of the wretched shed which they call their home; devour and quarrel like hyenas over their wretched, insufficient fare; smuggle knives into the fortress, and fight and kill one another like wild beasts.

They sleep in unfurnished sheds, open to the roof; 100 or 200 in each shed. The sheds are floored with earth or pitching stones; the vermin creep over the walls; few have beds, hardly any a bedstead; all about the rooms are patches of stagnant, stinking water and ordure, into one of which I plunged my foot, for the place is well nigh dark. These men are under no orders; do discipline; they have not enough to eat; they have nothing whatever to raise them above the misery and filth in which they grovel. They get one—possibly two meals a day, but the vile system of contract prevails, and the Government contractor gives these poor wretches pulse and water instead of pulse and oil or bacon. On what is given they cannot live, and so they die, rotting away month by month; and very glad they are, so far as I could understand. But most of them, with their heavy, downcast faces, expressionless eyes, seemed too sullen to hold any prolonged conversation. These men were all apparently of the lowest class; Cuban insurgents in some numbers, assassins, and robbers. There is, or said to be, a roll call twice or three times a day. Sometimes a prisoner escapes to the wild Moorish country, but the Moors, the hereditary enemies of the Spaniards, immediately go in pursuit, and bringing back the prisoner amid a shower of blows and imprecations, eagerly claim the five dollars offered as a reward by the authorities of Ceuta for the apprehension of an escaped convict. No words of mine can paint the darkness, the filth, the seething corruption of these dens of convicts—dens into which no speck of sunlight, Divine or human, ever finds its way, and where nothing is heard or seen but assassins and cruelty on the one hand, misery, starvation, and obscenity on the other.

ALFALFA.

This comparatively new clover, known as Alfalfa, is Lucerne, slightly mordified by the climate of Chili and California It is a perennial plant—that is, it continues more than two years—and in the State of New York fields of it can be seen where the seed was sown over fifty years ago. The common red clover is biennial, shorter lived, and therefore better suited for a system of short rotations. Alfalfa is equally as hardy as red clover, and is peculiarly adapted to rough hillside lands, rocky, etc; that cannot be cultivated to advantage, the long taproot winding amongst the rocks until it finds moisture, and, once established, it improves every year.

Sow the seed broadcast on very clean land as soon as possible, from ten to twelve pounds of seed to the acre. At all events, fit immediately a half acre or an acre of clean land near the barn, and give it a fair test as green food for both horses and cattle. There is no risk, however, in sowing an hundred or more acres.

Never pasture it or cut it closely the first year, but let it grow enough in the Fall to make a good Winter protection for the roots. Do not pasture it the first year when the soil is wet or muddy.

The seed of Alfalfa, when fresh and good, is yellow, glossy and heavy. If the seeds are white, it is an indication that they are not ripe. This clover is particularly relished by swine, both in Summer and when made into hay, which they greedly eat during the winter. Try half an acre, and you will sow more next year—Rural World.

It has been questioned whether seeds germinate that are centuries old. The London Examiner says: A most interesting observation, referring to the power of germination in seed which is hundreds and even thousands of years old, is said to have been made by Professor Hendreich, in Greece. In the silver mines of Laurium, only the slags left by the ancient Greeks are at present worked off, in order to gain, after an improved modern method, silver still left in that dross. This refuse ore is probably about two thousand years old. Among it, the seed of a species of glaucium or poppy was found, which had slept in the darkness of the earth during all that time. After a little while, when the slags were brought up and worked off at the melting ovens, there suddenly arose a crop of glaucium plants, with a beautiful yellow flower, of a kind unknown in modern botany, but which is described by Pliny and others as a frequent flower in ancient Greece.'

A party of young men dined sumptuously at a restaurant and each one insisted upon paying the bill. To decide the matter it was proposed to blindfold the waiter, and the one first caught should pay the bill. He hasn't caught any of them yet.

ROMAN SOIL.

R. Lanciani, in the *London Athenaeum*, gives the following dismal account of the "dust of the earth" beneath the Eternal City:

'the ground on which the Eternal City stands in such as a geologist would find it hard to describe; it is a mass of ashes, of vegetable and animal *detritus*, corrupted by contact with the filth of sewers, constructed at different periods, without any regular plan or regard to the public health. Immediately after the fall of the Empire, the law forbidding burials within the walls was neglected, and the city became a vast cemetery, where the living dwelt in perpetual contact with the dead. First the burials invaded the ancient ruins, and, in a long experience of archaeological research, I have never yet found a single ancient building which did not conceal corpses,—often only a few dozen, but sometimes millions. The fact that each parish church had its cemetery at its side explains the greater part of these dismal discoveries, but sometimes one is obliged to betake oneself to other hypotheses more or less problematical. The subsoil of the Piazza Colonna, the gayest and most lively spot in the city, is strewed with corpses. It was the cemetery of the Church (now destroyed) of St. Andrea, first discovered in 1625, in digging in the piazza for a water-conduit (Giacchetti, S. Silvestro in Capite, n. 8). The same remarks applies to the Piazza del Pantheon, the former burial-ground of the Church of S. Maria and Martyres. In 1871. when I was superintending the excavations in the Forum and the Basilica Julia, I saw carried away at least 12,000 cubic feet of human bones which had been buried at the side of the Chapel of S. Maria delle Grazie. A passage in Flaminio Vacca on the same subject is very characteristic: 'In the Thermae of Constantine,' says he, 'opposite the Church of S. Silvestro, in a garden belonging to Bernardo Acceagnoli, were found two enormous subterranean vaults, 100 palms long and thirty wide, filled with several thousand corpses. The entrance to these dreadful vaults had been carefully stopped up, and the bodies were packed so close one on top of the other that there remained hardly a curbic foot of space free' (Memoria,' 112). I do not douot that a burial-place so singular owed its existence to one of those terrible epidemics which ravaged the city between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries.

'It is, therefore, no wonder that during the great heats of summer the excavations have to be suspended from a regard to the public health, and that when, under exceptional circumstances, something has to be done, it is often effected at the cost of the life or health of the workmen. The construction has been commenced of a collecting drain, which is to connect the basin of the Coliseum with the Tiber, passing through the Via Triumphalis and the valley of the Circus Maximus. In digging for this purpose, at the great depth of thirty-three feet, the workmen came upon, not far from the Church of S. Anastasia, a reservoir of water, of the eighth century U. C; an hydraulic work of great importance, and already known through the descent of the archaeologists Cassio, Fea, and Visconti. A young architect, employed by the municipality, was sent to sketch the monument. Some hours after he had finished his work he had an attack of fever, which nearly cost him his life; and the same thing happened to one of those who had accompanied him, and had helped him.

'I may add another anecdote more amusing, if not less tragic. At the beginning of last July, when the tenders for the construction of the railway from Rome to Fiumicino were adjudicated, this remarkable postcript was added: 'All the workmen who shall assist in the works have a right to an unlimited distribution of quinine. Those who work in the neighborhood of Fiumicino will have a right to the gratuitous attendance of the municipal doctor of the place, as well as (if necessary) to an honorable place in the cemetery.'

A telegram from Virginia City, Nevada, says that great excitement was caused on C street in that city a few nights ago by a man who gathered a large crowd under the pretext of liberating some rats from a box, for a dog to kill. About three hundred men gathered about the spot, when a polecat sprang from the box and began to disperse the crowd. The man made his escape, but was hunted all night by a gang with six-shooters. So great was the indignation that he was compelled to flee the city. About a hundred persons had their clothes ruined.

Mrs. Cameron, of Hillier, Canada, is entitled to a place among the brave women of the world. A few days ago she seized the ring in the nose of an infuriated bull, while in the act of goring and trampling her husband, and led the animal away from the dying man into an adjoining field. She then carried her husband to the house in her arms, but he was dead.

A MOST UNFORTUNATE OCCURENCE.

The Charlotte *Observer* says, the people of Statesville were terribly shocked on Friday afternoon by the accidental shooting of Miss Lelia Armfield, daughter of Lt. Governor Armfield, and a young lady about nineteen years of age, by her brother. It seems that the young man was making an effort to extract a cartridge from a pistol when the former exploded. The ball struck the young lady in the forehead, just above the left eye, entering the brain and producing a mortal wound. At 10 o'clock Friday evening she was still living, but no hope of her recovery were entertained by the physicians. She has been entirely unconscious since the occurrence, and brain substance was constantly issuing from the wound. The unfortunate brother, who is scarcely over seventeen years of age, is wild with grief. The young lady is a most amiable and lovely character, and is the pride of a fond and loving farther's heart. The occurrence is one of the saddest ever recorded, and the sympathies of the entire community are thoroughly aroused in behalf of the grief-stricken family.

P. S. The unfortunate young lady has since died.

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

The war in Cuba has been waged for more than eight years. During that period the war has cost Spain $200,000,000 and 125,000 soldiers, out of the nearly 200,000 she has had in the Island. Spain has a $400,000,000 loan in the market, which goes a begging. She cannot raise one per cent, on that amount. The Cubans have conducted this long war with great endurance, patience and heroism. They have been cooped up in the centre of the Island, unseen by the world, which has regarded them with cold indifference; and in the midst of privations, without external aid or foreign loan, and against fearful odds, they have not only held their own, but advanced their lines for more than 200 miles towards Havanna. Spain has waged this war with atrocious cruelty, sparing neither age nor sex. A few days ago the insurgents captured Las Tunas, an important position and a Spanish base. This stimulates Spain to new efforts. Captain General Jovellar despairs of success, and desires that he at once be recalled. General Campos is selected as his successor. He has stated the terms on which alone he was willing to assume the Captain-Generalship. These terms included a draft of 15,000 men from the Spanish army, to be shipped before November, in addition to the 25,000 already under orders. He demanded more artillery, a rigorous and effective blockade to be enforced by martial law, and full power to deal with all questions of reform and taxation without appeal. There was objection made to this scheme, owing to the great expense required. But it would seem that these objections have been overruled, for the telegraph informs us that General Campos will sail about the middle of the month, with five men-of-war and several transports with troops. His acceptance of the command has been telegraphed to Captain-General Jovellar, who is expected to return to Spain about the end of October.

'Ah, husband, do you see this beautiful carving? How delicately cut is the pure white stone!' 'Yes, very pretty.' 'But, William, you have no taste for art, and you don't enjoy these things as I do. Just notice this slender column of immaculate marble, with the touching question so beautifully carved: 'Do they miss me at home?' 'Yes, I see. And here is her name on the footstone: 'G A B.' Yes, I guess they her—if that was her name!'

Hal Nicart, a noted manager of minor theatres at Paris, a generation since, is dead. He opened a theatre but to fail and be imprisoned for debt, and was almost as speedy discarged to open another theatre. One day Dumas went to jail to see him. 'He has just been set at liberty,' said the keeper. 'Very well.' said Dumas, taking a chair. 'I wait for him.'

Said a woman in a New Haven suffrage meeting. 'Woman is in every respect the equal of man, Her reputation for heroic bravery—' At that point a mouse ran into sight, and the orator jumped on the table and screamed.

A tart tempter never mellows with age; and a sharp tongue is the only edge tool that grows keener with constant use.

Occasionally one meets people who, though, they are rather apt to be men than women, seem to go mailed through life in a gossip-proof armor.

The vices operate like age—bring on disease before its time, and, in the prime of youth, leave the character broken and exhausted.

A happiness that is undisturbed becomes tiresome; we must have ups and downs; the difficulties which are mingled with love awaken passion and increase pleasure.

The wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses—which he is loved and blessed by.

THE WHISPERING PINES.

BY MISS L. T. R.

It was a still autumnal day,
  Strangely sweet and sadly bright;
The hectic flush of quick decay,
  Tinged everything with lovely light—
It warmly touched the fragrant air,
  And fields of corn and russet vines,
Along the golden Yadkin, where
  We walked among the whispering pines.

Alas! that tender hectic glow,
  Shone in her gentle, pallid face;
O, none but God in heaven could know,
  My agony to see its trace—
To watch those fatal roses bloom
  Upon her cheeks—red cruel signs;
Yet, all of love, not of the tomb,
  We spoke, among the whispering pines.

Old Pilot, robed in amethyst,
  With shinning rocks upon his breast,
Stood like a holy solemn priest,
  To whom the mist-veiled hills confessed;
And nature's music softly rolled,
  Like anthems from religious shrines
About us, as we slowly strolled
  In silence through the whispering pines.

Oh, fatal roses!—never yet
  Have they deceived. She drooped and died,
We parted, and we never met
  Again. But often at my side
An angel walks—her touch I know;
  A viewless arm my neck entwines,
O, angel-love, so, years ago,
  We walked among the whispering pines.

IS YOUR NOTE GOOD.

A Boston lawyer, on School street, was called upon a short time ago by a boy who inquired if he had any waste paper to sell. The lawyer has a crispt, keen way of asking questions, and is, moreover, a very methodical man. So pulling out the lower drawer, he exhibited his stock of waste paper, laid smoothly in, sheet, after sheet, a solid mass.

"Will you give me twenty-five cents for that?"

The boy looked at the paper doubtfully a moment, and offered fifteen.

'Done said the lawyer, and the paper was quickly transferred to the bag by the boy, whose eyes sparkled as he 'hefted' the weighty mass.

Not till it was safely stowed away did he announce that he had no money.

'No money! How do you expect to buy paper without money?'

Not prepared to state exactly his plan of operations, the boy made no reply.

'Do you consider your note good?' asked the lawyer.

'Yes, sir.'

'Very well; if you say your note's good, I'd just as soon have it as money; but if it isn't good, I dont want it.'

The boy affirmed that he considered it good, whereupon the lawyer wrote a note for fifteen cents, which the boy signed legibly, and lifting his bag of paper, trudged off.

Soon after dinner the little fellow reappeared, and producing the money, announced that he had come to take up the note.

'Well,' said the lawyer, 'this is the first time I ever knew a note taken up the day it was given. A boy who will do that is entitled to note and money too,' and giving him both, sent him on his way with a smiling face and a happy heart.

This boy's note represented his honor. A boy who thus keeps his honor bright, however poor he may be in worldly things, is an heir to an inheritance which no riches can buy—the choice promises of God.

Weak men never yield at the proper time.

He who has lost confidence can lose nothing more.

Every one eats and drinks, but few distinguish the flavor.

Devote each day to the object then in time, and every evening will find something done.

Some people with great merit are very disgusting; others with great faults are very pleasing.

It is not really ignorance but inobservance and inattention which is the great hindrance to understanding.

By nature we possess no fault that might not become a virtue; no virtue that might not become a fault.

If there was no longer anything inexplicable I should not wish to live either here or hereafter.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because their associates are little.

As clear water presents an image to those who look upon it, of the sun itself and the vaulted sky so the pure heart [illegible] of verted into a kind of copy and [illegible] a con- the divine glory [illegible] mirror of

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY......NOV. 22, 1876.

RALEIGH N. C. Nov. 20th.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

James L. Robinson President protem,

PRINCIPAL CLERK,

Robert M. Furman.

READING CLERK,

Peter M. Wilson.

HOUSE.

Charles Price of Davie Speaker.

PRINCIPAL CLERK,

John D. Cameron.

READING CLERK,

John B. Hussey.

THE COLORED RACE.

Mr. Hayes, in view of the anticipation of his defeat, is alleged to have given utterance to some sentiments which do little credit to his sagacity as a statesman or his candor as a man. Among other things ascribed to him is the expression, 'I do pity the poor black man of the South. The result will be that the Southern people will practically treat the Constitutional Amendments as nullities, and then the colored man's fate will be worse than when in a state of slavery.'

This is adhering to the last to the bigoted doctrine of the bloody-shirt school, which predicated violence and disloyalty to the South. One might charitably hope, now that the occasion for misrepresentations of the campaign had passed, that Mr. Hayes had freed himself from his prejudices, and risen to the dignity of judgment worthy of a man aspiring to the government of a great nation of many conflicting interests and sentiments.

We will not undertake to combat the notions of Mr. Hayes, if it pleases him to indulge them. But, for the sake of the colored people in our midst, will take the liberty of entering a broad dissent from his views. We say without reservation, that so far from the election of Mr. Tilden being a cause of disaster to the negro, it is the happiest fortune that has befallen him since the day of his emancipation.

That cause or that class which is made the foot ball of party politics, is always the subject of pity. Alternately raised by extravagant hopes, or depressed by grovelling fears, it ceases to trust to its own intrinsic merits or resources. It loses all sense of independence. It is either unduly elated by the courtship of its favor, and the temporary success of its patrons, or it cowers under reverses, and shrinks unmanfully from exertion.

This has been emphatically the case with the enfranchised negroes of the South. They were unwisely put in the perilous position of arbiters of national politics. They were made to hold the balance of power between the two great parties of the country; and to destroy that balance and give the preponderance to one side, has been the fruitful source of the troubles of the country. To effect this was suggested and carried out that system of antagonizing the black against the white; a system so short sighted, and so fatal to the peaceful prosecution of industrial pursuits and the development of those interests essential to the prosperity of the people, that it could only have originated in the policy of those impatient to reap the present and disregard the future.

The events of the last few years have dispelled many illusions from the minds of the more intelligent negroes. They have learned that emancipation has brought no millenium to them more than to the white man. They have learned that they cannot escape the obligations of human duty. They have learned that they, like the rest of mankind, must work out their own salvation. They have learned, too, that the white man of the South is not their natural or implacable enemy. But the masses of the race have been deeply schooled in the lessons of distrust. Their minds have been poisoned by baseless misrepresentations. Their passions have been inflamed by a cruel play upon their fears and their credulity. And the success of the Democratic party brings them face to face with the causes of their most lively terrors.

To them, we would say that their fears are groundless. The Democratic party has no wish or purpose to evade the obligations of the amended Constitution of the United States. They would not if they could, they could not if they would. While resisting to the death the extreme doctrines of the Civil Rights bill, all the legal rights of the colored people will be rigidly protected and preserved.

If the Northern people have broached the idea of reimbursement, the people of the South have given no ear to it. They recognize the fact that the negro race is always to be a part of our people. It is our interest to maintain the most friendly relations between the races, and these will be undisturbed when the negro learns how false are his apprehensions, how base the imposition, that has been practiced on him. Let him stand on his dignity as a citizen. Let him realize the rights of which no law can deprive him. Let him free himself from the thraldom to party leaders which has made him their slave and the tool of their ambition and their avarice. Let him think for himself, act for himself, and then, instead of being the object of the pity of Mr. Hayes, he may in turn pity Mr. Hayes that he should think the colored man always weak enough or credulous enough to be kept forever under party tutelage.

ELECTORAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

People are disposed to lay a good deal of stress upon certain irregularities in the choice of electors in certain states, and lay hold on them as one means of escape from threatened troubles. For instance, one of the electors in Vermont was a postmaster, and constitutionally ineligible. A similar case existed in California; and in South Carolina, the name of one was grossly misspelled.

We think the equitable construction of the law governing the action of electors is, that the vote of the state they speak for, be cast in accordance with the will expressed by the majority of voters, if that will is clear and emphatic, and without the taint of fraud. The framers of the Constitution could never have contemplated that the choice of President should hinge absolutely upon the death, ineligibility or disqualification of a member of the electoral college—upon contingencies dependent upon the condition of one of the many instruments empowered to express the popular choice. If so, the electoral system becomes even more obnoxious to objection than it is now.

The Status of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina is still undetermined. The Democratic majorities are decided. Yet, in the hands of Republican Returning Boards, supervised by the army of the United States, it is possible that the gross outrage may be committed of reversing the decision of the ballot box, and declaring the majorities to be in favor of Hayes. To throw either one of these States out, they dare not, for the count of 184 votes for Tilden is unchangeable. To throw out any one State is to declare Tilden elected, and this they will not do.

If the vote of all these States should be declared for Hayes, then the trouble is renewed in the House when the count is made before Congress. The House will not be satisfied, without farther investigation, of a decision reached by Boards so conspicuously corrupt, and so impudently partisan. But our friends are on the watch, and we believe all will go well.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says, While Grant is busy marching the troops about in defiance of the Constitution, and Zach Chandler is sending cipher telegrams to Stearns, Chamberlain and Kellogg, Rutherford B. Hayes, fully aware of the rascality that is being wrought in his name, sits silent, and speaks no word of manliness, honor or dignity, showing by his silence that he is willing to accept the results of the frauds, and be carried along, like a monkey on a hand organ, which ever way Zach Chandler desires.

The Republican papers are yelling "Ku Klux and White League.' Bosh! The people of the United States expressed their opinion of that sort of non-sense last Tuesday by giving Samuel J. Tilden a majority in the electoral college, and 400,000 on the popular vote!

The New York *Tribune* concludes an article, 'The People all right,' thusly: 'If anything can rouse the wrath of our voters to a point beyond control it will be an attempt to 'count in' or 'count out' a President by means the least questionable. There had better be no experiment of that kind. It might prove fatal to those who tried it.'

The New York *Herald* says, 'It looks like Sam, it is Sam, undoubtedly,' said a majority of the voters on Tuesday last. 'It will be Sam beyond all peradventure on the fifth of March next,' say the free and sovereign people of the country.

Ben Hill, of Georgia, to Gov. Tilden: 'The solid South rejoices that, under your administration, she will be allowed to prove her devotion to equal laws, honest government and perpetual union. Sectionalism died yesterday. God be thanked.'

The New Orleans *Times* significantly suggests: 'If the Republican party here really wants peace, it will abide by the will of the people in this State as expressed at the ballot-box.'

Leading men in the North declare that if Hayes is counted in there will be trouble, because they are confident that Gov. Tilden has been fairly elected.

Maryland goes Democratic by 19,710.

In the absence of the Editor, we the Printers take the liberty to publish the following from the Raleigh *News*:

COL. JOHN D. CAMERON.

Mr. Editor: Will you allow one who has known Col. Cameron long and well to speak a word in his behalf as a candidate for the office of clerk of the House of Representatives. It will be remembered that he filled this office during the last Assembly and entirely to the satisfaction of the State.

As the late editor of the *News* of this city and as editor of the Hillsboro *Recorder* he has performed valuable service for the party and upon that ground deserves to be elected to the office of clerk.

There is another consideration however which deserves special mention, when the subject of a State Convention was first started, Col. Cameron was its first advocate if not its originator, and although the idea awhile met with but little favor from his bretheren of the press and by some was deemed visionary yet he unfalteringly continued to be its chief advocate to the end, and the result glorious to him and the State shows the correctness of his judgment upon the question. In the judgment of the writer the whole is greatly indebted to Col. Cameron for his able and unswerving fidelity to his convictions upon this subject and as one of the people I should rejoice if the General Assembly should merit out to him his reward.

JUSTITIA.

Hampton's majority, according to the corrected list, is 1,258.

The *Herald* says Uncle Sam keeps perfectly cool amid the general excitement. Let us all do likewise.

The *Herald's* dispatch from Tallahassee says: 'It is impossible that Drew's majority can be cut down below 800, or Tilden's below 400.'

DR. AYERS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the *Vox Populi*, a paper published at Lowell, Mass. giving an interesting account of the dedication of Ayer Hall, at Ayer, Mass, together with the speeches &c., on the occasion. We have only room for the following extracts.

Dr. Ayer is the world renowned manufacture of many popular medicines:

DEDICATION
OF THE
TOWN HALL, AT AYER, MASS.

The handsome new Town Hall at Ayer, which was erected at the expense principally of Dr. James C. Ayer, of this city, and presented to the town, was appropriately dedicated last Thursday afternoon and evening. As the enterprise thus becomes somewhat associated with Lowell interests, and as several of the participants in the programme belong here, we give a pretty full account of the exercises.

The building is of brick, trimmed with black marble, contains two halls (the larger of which will seat about 1000 persons), ante-rooms, &c; and is a fine ornament to the enterprising place. It is located within sight of the depot, in the business centre. Its cost exceeded $30,000, besides the foundations.

The town was incorporated February 14th, 1871. The hall has been some four years in process of construction. The committee of arrangements for the crowning event, Thursday, comprised the three selectmen—E. C. Willard, Alfred Page and C. C. Bennett—and the following citizens of Ayer: Lewis Blood, J. J. Angell, R. H. Hartwell, Arthur Fenner and Geo. V. Barrett. They prepared a fine programme, which was very successfully fulfilled.

A special train left this city at noon, taking about one hundred invited guests. Others went to Ayer on the regular trains.

Montgomery, Nov. 15.—The Senate today elected R. W. Cobb president, and the House elected N. N. Clements speaker. Both have served two terms in their respective houses.

Gov. Houston's message is devoted principally to State affairs, which he represents as in a most flourishing condition.

In relation to Federal politics he says: 'Allow me to congratulate you and the entire country upon the signal and brilliant success of the patriotic people of the United States in their great struggle against fraud and corruption, as practiced by the party in control of the Federal Government, in the election by an unprecedentedly large popular majority of Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice President of the United States. They have achieved a victory unequalled by any known to civilized governments—a victory achieved through the quiet and peaceful instrumentality of the ballots made and provided by our fathers for the protection and maintenance of the Government in its strength and purity. No blood, no violence, no force. They have covered themselves with never fading and imperishable honor, and have made a name of which their children to the latest generation may justly be proud.'

A Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, of date of 15th, says:

"Were it not for the boastings of Chandler and McCormick, of the National Republican Committee, now located here, and their threats that the so called doubtful States shall be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, this community would patiently await the declaration of the official vote for Tilden and Hendrick. The President, whose impartiality commended in the Republican press, also seems to take every occasion to [illegible] the fraudulent claims of Chandler by declaring that the Republicans will [illegible] opportunity to [illegible] office holders here. It is still a fact worthy of repetion that quite a large number of non-office-holders Republicans here express the opinion that Mr. Tilden is fairly elected, and hope he will be [illegible]ed by the returning boards. Gen. Sherman in conversation to-day, declared that he believed that there would be a fair count and that there would be no trouble.'

Tallahassee, Nov. 14.—The returns of the county canvassers of elections are not yet in. The Board of State Canvassers, of which I am Attorney-General of the State, among does not meet until thirty-five days after the election; but you may rest assured that Tilden has carried the State, and that Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is also elected. I do not think the Radicals can cheat the Democrats out of the election.

William Archer Cocke.

Havana, Nov. 15.—Well-founded rumors are current here of a fight near Puerto Principe which resulted disastrously to the Spaniards. The newly arrived Spanish troops are said to have been engaged in the fight. The Spanish forces retired to Puerto Principe.

Another rumor is that the Spanish have captured a boat near Nuevitas with four insurgents on board carrying correspondence from Cuban refugees in New York to insurgents here stating that an expedition with arms, ammunition, and money was on its way to this island under command of Quesada.

Saturday's *Gazette* publishes the sentence of a court-martial held at Holguin condemning a woman named Salome Gomez to be shot, and another, Paula Gamboa, to be banished. It is supposed the women were implicated in the late Tunas affair.

Havana, Nov. 15.—While the steamer Moctezuma, belonging to the line of steamers running between here and Porto Rico touching at various ports of this island and also at Puerto Plata, was at the latter port eleven passengers embarked, who, when the steamer was on the high seas, killed the captain, first master, first engineer, and supercargo, and took possession of the steamer. They then landed the rest of the passengers on Romeo Key, Cuba, and put out to sea again. It is supposed the so-called passengers were Cubans, the whereabouts of the Moctezuma being unknown, and Puerto Plata being full of refugees from here.

Saddlery and Harness.

I HAVE on hand and make to order,

Saddles, Bridles and Harness

which I am selling low for CASH.

I have also for sale 25 HIVES OF BEES.

Italians, Hybrids and Black Bees in improved hives. For sale Low for CASH.

Also a lot of PURE HONEY

Samples can be found at Laws' or Kirklands'.

All will be sold as low as can be had; also a good lot of

NUMBER ONE CLOCKS.

For further information, call on me at my shop. Wanted in exchange good Barter.

SADLER JOS. TURNER.

Oct. 18. tf.

GOOD FORTUNE

Waits on all who purchase tickets in the GRAND EXTRA DRAWING,

Monday December 4th 1876.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. The season of 1876 closes with the following scheme:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000.

Only 20,000 Tickets at $10 each. Fractions in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$50,000
1 Capital Prize	20,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
10 Prizes at $1,000	10,000
25 Prizes at 500	12,500
100 Prizes at 300	30,000
200 Prizes at 200	40,000
500 Prizes at 100	50,000
2,000 Prizes at 20	40,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
2,865 Prizes, amounting to	$308,900

Write for Circulars or send orders to M. A. FOGARTY 167 Main St., Norfolk, Va., CHAS. T. HOWARD, New Orleans, La.

The First REGULAR QUARTERLY DOLLAR DRAWING will take place on January 2, 1877. Tickets $1 each. Capital Prize $15,000.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE,

MALE AND FEMALE.

J. LONG BROWER, }
G. SAM BRADSHAW, } *Principals.*

The fourth Session will begin Jan. 11th and continue twenty weeks.

THE Principals have secured the services of two accomplished Ladies who, with their experience and superior attainments, are thoroughly qualified for their respective department.

The Primary department will be under the care of Miss Ara Hall; the Music under charge of Miss Florence Gannaway.

Natural Science and Mathematics will receive special attention from J. L. Brower, while G. Sam Bradshaw will give his entire attention to Latin, Greek and the Modern Languages.

The School is under the discipline of strict rules which will be [illegible] enforced. Situated in a healthy and strictly moral community ten miles North of Hillsboro, it offers every advantage of a first Class High School.

For circulars and further information apply to either Principal at CALDWELL, Orange County, N.C.

Nov. 1st '76.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon my lands, with gun, dog or net, or otherwise [illegible]. This is fair warning to all, as I mean what I say.

JAMES H. PRATT.

Oct. 25 3t pd.

CALL AT

KIRKLAND & CO.,

FOR FINE

Old Imported Brandy,

Old Tom Gin,

Old Rye Whiskey,

AND a general line of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, FLOUR, CANDIES, SOAP, PEPPER, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, CHEESE, PICKLES, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market,

We subscribe ourselves

KIRKLAND & CO.,

WE will take CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c., in exchange for Goods.

☞ Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.

K. & CO.

May 5 1y.

Dr. D. A. Robertson,

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER,

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 11 1y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square

Richmond, Va.

T. W. Hoenniger,

PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public.

Charges reduced to $2.50 and $2 per Day, according to size and location of Room—with uniformity in every other respect.

J. M. MURRLE. C. H. HUTCHINGS.

J. A. HERNDON.

Murrle, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,

MAIN STREET,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1y.

THOS. McCULLY

GEM SALOON.

Craighead Street (Near Main,)

Danville, Va.

KEEPS supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME (in season,) and can serve them in any manner in his Restaurant. Bar well stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Chewing Tobacco.

BILLIARD TEMPLE,

Up stairs, contains Geo. E. Phelan's first class tables, and is lighted by Gas. A Call Solicited.

Oct 4 3m.

A. L. Ellett & Co,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS NOTIONS.

Nos. 8, 10 and 12th St.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of GOODS they have ever been able to offer to the trade.

Oct 4 3m.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A ROOF may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-Third the Cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow dryer, rains do not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain Tar, be sure you obtain our Genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS,

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are

Chocolate, Red, Bright Red and Orange.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons,	can and box	$5 50
10 "	keg	9 50
20 "	half barrel	16 00
40 "	one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc at the following low prices:

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½c. per square foot.

3000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½c. per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at ½c. per square foot.

5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 a gallon. [illegible] All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C.O.D., unless express charges are guaranteed.

Local Agents Wanted. Sample orders solicited.

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,

102 & 104 Maiden Lane, New York.

Dr. [illegible]

E. D. HEARTT.

WITH

SEDDON and BRUCE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Groceries and Liquors,

VIRGINIA STREET.

RICHMOND.

sept. 13 6m. 14

The Hillsborough Recorder.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.

For 1 year.	$1·50.
" 6 months.	75.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads. and interesting reading matter.

NOTICE.

A number of persons have subscribed to the Recorder to pay in wood. This is a convenience to us, if terms are complied with. But we are compelled to pay cash for wood, while not a man has met his contract.

This is to give notice that unless stipulations are at once filled, the paper will be stopped to all such defaulters and the amounts due collected by legal process.

See ad. of H. M. Smith & Co., Richmond. Parties desiring to purchase, cannot do better than to send to this reliable firm.

Postponement of the Court House in Roxboro. See ad.

We are pained to say that Dr. Wilson is still very ill. Yet we hope he will still be spared to his family and friends.

We shall fix up the Market reports next week.

Mr. D. C. Parks will leave for New York to-day and carry with him his sister for medical treatment. She has been confined to her room for several months. Mrs. Hassell from Durham will accompany them.

The Legislature appears to be composed as follows: Senate, 41 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 82 Democrats, 38 Republicans. This may be called a good working majority.

Congressional Representation.

The Democrats elect seven out of the eight members to Congress, Brogden being the solitary fragment of the radical wreck left to mark its former existence. The Democratic delegation consists of Yeates, Waddell, Steel, Davis, Scales, Robbins and Vance; and the child of the skies brings up the rear.

Caswell County.

We did not get the official returns from this county until Thursday last. We [illegible]

We regret to say that the fairest prospects of carrying the members of the House were defeated by the presence of Josiah Turner in the canvass. Up to his speech at Leasburg, the colored vote was divided, and there was a strong inclination to the excellent Democratic nominees, Messrs. Warren and Cobb. After that speech the negro and radical vote concentrated upon their own candidates and upon Mr Turner. They voted for him for the Senate "single shot," and he received the full and undivided radical vote.

Mr. Turner has thus earned for himself another claim to the lasting remembrance of the Democratic party.

The excellent Democratic Sheriff, Mr. Griffith, is re-elected over Pinnix, rad. by a vote of 1563 to 1458—a majority of 105. Four Democratic and one Radical Commissioners are elected. Corbett Independent is elected Treasurer, and Brown Ind. Register of Deeds.

The following is the official vote: Tilden, 1493; Hayes, 1632; Vance, 1462; Settle, 1628; Scales, 1467; Boyd 1598; Ratification, 1420; Rejection, 1041; Graham 1405; Cunningham 1470; Turner 1458—Warren (for House) 1434; Cobb, 1431; Harrison, Independent, 1481; Cary, col. 1482.

20th Senatorial District.

The following is the official vote of this District, as declared by the Sheriff of the counties of Orange, Person and Caswell who met in Hillsboro on the 18th inst.

	Graham,	Cunningham,	Turner.
Orange,	2000	2381	1805.
Person,	1312	1460	185.
Caswell,	1405	1470	1458.
	4717	5311	3448.

Graham's majority over Turner 1269.

Mr. James H. Horner.

The Raleigh "Sentinel" of the 14th inst. brings the painful information of the decided insanity of this gentleman and his transfer to the Asylum at Raleigh. For many months even previous to his dissolving his connection with the Hillsboro [illegible] was often the subject of grave anxiety to his many friends here. But the blow, even though expected, has fallen with appalling weight upon his family and the community; for it is hard to realize the fact that so powerful and cultivated a mind as that of the unfortunate gentleman could even yield to the assaults of disease or other agency. But the terrible fact is [illegible] mitigated by the hope of [illegible] under the kind and skillful treatment of the Institution of which he is now a patient.

Caswell is the only county in his district in which Boyd gets a majority, and that is a small one—131. Settle's majority is 2281.

AWARDS AT THE STATE FAIR FOR ORANGE COUNTY.

DEPARTMENT A.

James Norwood, [illegible] meadow grass seed, $[illegible]. Ditto. Orchard grass seed [illegible]

DEPARTMENT B.

James Norwood, [illegible] one Old Dominion [illegible] Co of [illegible] James Norwood, one mare, $[illegible] stallion [illegible] Wood [illegible] Durham one stallion [illegible] his colts, $30. Do. the [illegible] raised, $15. Ditto, one [illegible] $10. E. F. [illegible] colt, $10.

DEPARTMENT C.

James [illegible] Southdown sheep, $[illegible] Cotswold, $15. One buck, 2 years old [illegible] One buck 1 year old, $[illegible] old; one corn sheller [illegible] & Co, Pittsburg, Pa. [illegible] five head, one hydraulic [illegible] by J. A. Gawthrop [illegible] Wilmington Del. Best exhibit of sheep, one [illegible] given by J. [illegible] Gee, [illegible] Berkshire pig [illegible] given by M. Cole [illegible] $5.

DEPARTMENT [illegible]

Mrs. J. W. [illegible] Five pounds [illegible] knitting cotton from Oakdale Man'f'g Co. Greensboro.

DEPARTMENT [illegible]

Mrs. E. F. McCrosey, Hillsboro, 2 pieces woolen jeans, $1. One lot woolen yarn $1. Miss Haseltine Norwood, Hillsboro, infants dress, $2. Miss Jobbie Arnett Hillsboro, wax work, $2. Miss Julia Cain, Hillsboro, child's dress, $2. Miss Haseltine Norwood [illegible] $2. Mrs. [illegible] Hillsboro, 1 child's [illegible] $2. Miss Maria Norwood, one pair woollen socks, $2.

ALAMANCE.

DEPARTMENT A.

T. M. Holt best bushel clover seed $5.

DEPARTMENT B.

Maj. W. B. [illegible] colt, $20.

DEPARTMENT C.

Peter Dixon, Snow Camp, 1 Alderney bull $20.

DEPARTMENT H.

Miss Mary S. Smith, Mebanesville, cotton shirting, $3.

The Observer.

We are in receipt of the first number of the new daily just started in Raleigh. It is a beautifully printed, seven page paper, and the exalted fame of its editors give assurance that the highly wrought public anticipation will be fully realized. We welcome the Observer as something more than an addition to our state press.

The "Cape Fear."

We have, under the pressure of other business, been compelled to omit the notice of the above excellent journal recently established in Wilmington by Mr. Cicero W. Harris. Mr. Harris has for a long time been connected with that able and enterprising paper, the Wilmington Star, and bring to his new enterprise, in addition to his own acknowledged capacities, many valuable experiences gained by his association with Mr. Bernard, who stands without a rival in the State as a newspaper manager.

The "Cape Fear" is adorned with the contributions of Mrs. Harris, one of the most gifted writers in the State, her association with the paper forming a new and brilliant feature in North Carolina journalism.

We bespeak a favorable consideration from our people of the claims of the "Cape Fear." Our community are singularly connected with Wilmington by the dearest ties, and we are always happy to advocate any subject which draws those ties more closely.

See notice elsewhere.

The Awards.

The exhibit we make in another paragraph develops the gratifying fact that there is a growing interest in the improvement of stock and a decided progress in that desirable direction. Within the last few years, a considerable number of highly bred farm animals of various species have been imported by the farmers of Alamance and Orange, and it will not be long before the effects are apparent in our midst. The superior beauty of the newer breeds and the greater profit in raising them must displace the stocks which are contemporary with the first settlement of the country; a stock hardy enough to contend with the hardships of [illegible] their own subsistence, but incompatible altogether with an advanced system of farming or the increasing pressure of population, where the object sought is the greatest possible amount of production from the least possible expense; or what is a higher aim, to make the results of improved production bear the smallest proportion to the cost thereof.

Example will, after a while, work out its perfect work and then we may hope for the abandonment of that disregard to [illegible] stock which is now the deep reproach of most of our farmers.

Temperance Lecture.

Prof W. C. Bowman, Editor of the N. C. Good Templar will address the people of Hillsboro at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28th, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: The evil of Intemperance.

The public are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend.

The speaker wishes to meet with the Good Templars [illegible] the address.

The N. C. Baptist State Convention met in Raleigh on the 15th inst.

Small Grains.

The weather during the present Fall has been uncommonly favorable to the seeding of small grain. A much larger breadth of both wheat and oats have been sowed. The former is generally well up, and the latter presents a good appearance. We are glad to know this. The almost certainty of a war in Europe, which cannot long be postponed, will create a brisk demand for American breadstuffs at good prices, and our farmers, with good crops, will reap the benefit of their foresight.

Removal.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor has removed her Millinery establishment to the brick store lately occupied by Jas. R. Gattis, where she will have better advantage for the display of her tasteful goods and beautiful handiwork. Her many customers will be pleased to hear of the change of location.

Improving Stock.

Mr. James Norwood received among his many premiums at the Fair for improved stock, the very appropriate award of a [illegible] Now look out.

[illegible] State.

Mr. W. P. Avery has sold his interest in the above paper to Mr. B. H. Crowson by whom the paper will hereafter be conducted. Mr. Crowson is a practical typo, a good man, and will make a good editor.

Mr. Avery has made an enviable record as a journalist, and we hope to hear of him again.

Why suffer with a bad cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a cough of the worst kind. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup [illegible] bottle, or [illegible] respectable druggists in the United States.

The Raleigh Sentinel says, Governor Tilden is the man of destiny. When he was announced as a candidate for the nomination for governor, every politician predicted that he would never receive it. He got it by a two-third vote. Then they predicted his defeat. He was elected by over 50,000 majority. Then they predicted that the delegation from his own State would not support him for the presidency. That delegation was unanimously instructed for him, and unanimously voted for him. A disastrous failure to receive the nomination was the next prediction. He was nominated on the second ballot by a two-thirds vote. Then his overwhelming defeat was the next prophecy. He received a popular majority of 400,000, and 203 electoral votes, and it was not until twenty-four hours after that the republicans recovered their balance sufficiently to conceive the scheme of fraud backed by the whole force of the administration, can keep him out of the presidency. His opponents have invariably been brought to naught before, and they will be overthrown again.

THE BANKRUPT.

It is estimated that of the number who launch their barques on the stormy sea of commerce, nine out of ten become bankrupt. Many things conspire to effect this result. Prominent among them is "living beyond your means," exhausting your financial strength. So it is in the physical mart, possessed of strength and anticipations of a long life, we launch out in the quest of pleasure.

We live beyond our means; undermining our constitutions by extravagance in eating and drinking; by disregarding the natural laws of health, and ere we are aware of it we are bankrupts in body—Dyspepsia and Rheumatism, or liver complaint, or shattered nerves, of kidney disease or dropsy exhausts our physical capital and we are unable to meet the heavy drafts upon our constitution. But you may resume. Check your extravagance and by the aid of Tutt's Pills, your broken constitution will be restored and the drafts on the exchequer of health will never be dishonored.

[illegible] ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c, we ask you to go to your Druggist, Dr. O. Hooker and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents, two doses, will relieve you.

Gov Brogden has appointed W. T. Faircloth to the Bench in the place of Judge Settle.

MARRIED.

In this place on the 15th of Nov. by Rev. Jas. H. Fitzgerald, MR. JOSEPH ANDERSON, to MISS LIZZIE, only daughter of Rev. T. C. Hayes. All of Orange Co.

LET GRANT BE IMPEACHED.

[New York Herald.]

If President Grant has violated the constitution, as some of the democratic leaders so confidently charge, we say let him be impeached.

If, in sending troops to New Orleans, to Columbia, to Tallahassee, he has broken a law or a constitutional provision, let him be impeached.

If in what he has said and done within a few days past he has attacked the liberties of the country, or has broken his official oath, or set at naught any constitutional safeguard whatever, we repeat, let him be impeached.

If in his order to General Sherman the other day he broke a law of the land, let him be impeached.

If in his order to General Ruger to see to it that the lawful custodians of the ballots should be protected in Florida in a peaceful count the President violated the constitution, let him be impeached.

If in his order to General Sheridan in Louisiana, or to General Hunt in South Carolina to the same effect, he has broken his oath to maintain and defend the constitution, let him be impeached.

If it be asserted or insinuated that he has given or sent to these officers any secret instruction violating the constitution, let him be impeached, and let those officers, who are men of honor, soldiers of high repute, who have offered their lives for their country—let them be summoned to the bar of the house to bear witness. They will tell the truth.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. Bible House, New York.

POSTPONEMENT.

Court House to Let.

By ORDER of the Board of Commissioners of Person county, the addition of another story to the COURT HOUSE of said County, will be let to the Lowest bidder at the Court House in Roxboro, in said county, on the *First Monday of December next*.

At 12 o'clock.

The work is to be of Brick. Full specifications made known at the time of letting.

W. E. WEBB, Clerk,
of Board of Com.

Sept. 20th '76. 6t pd.

CHEAP, COMPREHENSIVE, RELIABLE.

THE CAPE FEAR,

A DAILY Democratic Newspaper, is published in Wilmington, N. C. Price $6,00 a year, or 50 cents a week. Send for it. It gives all the Local, State, Telegraphic and General News, in an attractive form. Its Commercial Reports are elaborate and accurate. An original story, by some practical writer, appears nearly every day. Address

CICERO W. HARRIS, of
The Cape Fear.
nov 23. Wilmington, N. C.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons,

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

THE

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated

HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Hands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY

MRS. TAYLOR has now on hand a choice selection of *Millinery Fancy Goods and Notions*. At lowest prices for CASH and Country PRODUCE.

Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses.

Be sure to call at
nov. 1. MRS. TAYLORS.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

HILLSBORO,
nov. 1st, '76. N. C.

COMPETITION.

Prints 5c. yard. Calicoes 8c. yard.

Silks 27 inches wide 10c. yard.

AT

BROWN'S.

October 23 '76.

BOTTOM KNOCKED OUT

FOR CASH DOWN; NO DISCOUNT!

The Entire

STOCK of GOODS

ONE

Huge Special Bargain.

From the Sheriff, United States Marshals and Government Sales; from Auction Houses in New York, Boston and Philadelphia; from fires and failures, from the Assignee, the Bankrupt and the Insolvent, we have gathered from

SLEDGE HAMMER

drives that enables us to mash into fine powder every semblance of

Competition.

We have followed the wary Sheriff in his crooked path after his unfortunate victim, and place his GOODS before you at less than they

Cost Him.

Three large

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS,

on Broadway, went under a few weeks ago. Thousands of dollars worth of their Goods, slaughtered in the Auction Sale.

BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAN OUT.

Butchery of a Bowery Perfumery,

SOAPS, OILS, EXTRACTS &c.

Broadway

BUTTON HOUSE

bursted. A wagon load of his goods sold at

Amazing and Amusing figures.

Handkerchiefs and Towels,

From an Importer who had a $100,000 note to meet and a $20,000 dollar Stock to meet it with.

People who appreciate

CHEAP GOODS

Will please look through our

STOCK

And compare with prices they have been paying. And the difference in a few years will place them beyond want.

Times are tough and getting no better, and it requires real

Panic Bargains

To bring forth the Almighty Dollar.

Our

STOCK

Is Larger than ever before.

C. M. Parks.

Hillsboro, Oct. 4th. 1m.

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS

OF

E. J. Hale & Son,

17 Murry street, New York.

WILL not be interrupted by the removal of Mr. E. J. Hale to Raleigh. Orders from prompt customers solicited, and promptly filled at lowest market rates.

October 1876. 2t

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK

AT

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Black Silks at 90c. $1.25, 1.5o, 175, $2, and up to $3.50 per yard—all very cheap;
Colored Silks in great variety, at all prices;
Black and Colored Cashmeres and French Merinos;
Black Alpacas—the cheapest ever offered—at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50c, and up to $1 per yard;
Black Mohairs, in fine qualities, from 60c. to $1.5 per yard—as brilliant as silk;
Black Bombazines from 60c. to $1.75 per yard;
A full assortment of FANCY DRESS GOODS of the most fashionable styles;
White and Colored Flannels, in plain and twilled, at lower prices than ever known. Our stock is too large to numerate prices.
GOODS for BOYS' and MEN'S WEAR in all styles and qualities, including the celebrated CHARLOTTESVILLE WOOLENS—all to be sold at hard-time prices;
White and Colored Blankets in all sizes and qualities. We give extraordinary bargains in this article. So don't purchase until you have examined our stock.
Calico Comfortables of our own manufacture at $1.50 and $2;
Horse-Blankets, very cheap;
Canton Flannels from 10 to 30c. per yard;
Bed-Tick from 10 to 25c. per yard;
Cheviot Shirtings from 10 to 25c. per yard;
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings retailed at wholesale prices;
Table Damask, for Table Cloths, all pure linen, at 60c. per yard worth 85c;
Doylies or Fringed Napkins from 60c. to $2 per dozen;
Turkey Red Doylies from 75c. to $1, [illegible] per dozen;
Large size Pure Linen Napkins from $1 to 8 per dozen;
Linen Huckaback Towels at $1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and up to $12 per doz.;
Red Wine Cloth at 75.85c, $1 and up to $1.65 per yard;
Nottingham Curtain Lace at 15c. worth 25c. per yard;
Nottingham Lace Curtains at $2, 3, 4, and up to $20 a set for two windows, worth 50 per cent, more;
Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Rag, Cottage, Hemp and Venetian Carpet in all qualities and prices;
Rugs, Mats, Hassocks and Oil-Cloths;
All-Wool Table Covers at $1, 1.25 and $1.50;
Piano-Covers from $5 up to 12;
Tidies in all sizes, in great variety and very cheap;
All kinds of Merino and Lamb's Wool Undergarments
For men, women and children, at lower prices than ever known before;
Tie Laces from 10c. to 75c per yard;
Ruffles at 30, 50, 65, to and 80c. per dozen;
Boulevard and Balmoral skirts in all qualities;
Linen Collars and Cuffs in great variety at very low prices;
Silk Ties and Scarfs of the latest styles at prices to suit all;
Ribbons in all widths and colors at low prices;
Silk Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen;
Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS in great variety and at lower prices than usual;
READY-MADE CLOSED FRONT SHIRTS of our own manufacture, made of the best Wamsutta cotton, fine Irish linen, and completely finished; have only to be laundried before wearing. Having largely increased our facilities for manufacturing these shirts, we are enabled to reduce the price to $1. We guarantee them to be in every respect as good as the shirts we have heretofore sold at $1.25.
Open-Front Shirts at $1.25, or six for $7;
READY-MADE GARMENTS for ladies in great variety;
SHAWLS in all sizes and qualities;
Also, a full assortment of CLOAKS.

Our stock is worthy of the attention of all purchasers of

DRY GOODS,

as we show at all times an assortment that cannot be surpassed in this city.

We only enumerate a small portion of what we have.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
oct. 18 RICHMOND, VA.

THE

VIRGINIA PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

RICHMOND VIRGINIA.

Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.

Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5.000.

PAID UP CAPITAL.	$ 50,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.	200,000.

J. N. WILKINSON, President,
RICHARD IRBY, Vice-President,
H. H. WILKERSON, Secretary,
J. W. LOCKWOOD, Auditor,
C. W. P. BROCK, M. D. Medical Advisor.

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J T Brown,	Real Estate Ag't 1115, Main St.

October 9th '76 1y.

LADIES MISSES and CHILDREN HATS and Fall Millinery. Just to hand. Call at MRS. MATTIE TAYLOR

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY......NOV. 22. 1876.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

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column 3 months $45—6 mo. $70—12 mo. $100

WINTER WORK.

The farmer is the most independent man in every community. This does not mean that he has more time to idle away than any other man. The thriving farmer is never idle. In winter he is preparing for summer; and in summer he is preparing for winter. The principal winter work on a farm is repairing fences and making manure. For the last ten years, little attention has been paid to making repairs of any kind, and most of our farmers have depended upon the market for their fertilizers. The bad results are too evident. Farms are generally in a dilapidated condition; and whilst the crops have not increased any great deal by the use of commercial fertilizers, the lands have been exhausted very rapidly. This is nothing more than what we might have expected. Most of the commercial fertilizers are nothing but stimulants. They energize the productive properties of the soil. For this they are admirably adapted. It is evident, both from the nature of these fertilizers, and it has been demonstrated by actual experiment, that commercial fertilizers do not enrich land.

What most of our lands, which have been cultivated for a number of years, most needs, is vegetable matter. The vegetable matter that was in them when they were first begun to be cultivated, has been worked out of them by constant tillage, and washed out of them by the rains. It is easier to return vegetable matter to these exhausted lands than it is to clear fresh lands; and it is also much cheaper.

We have no difficulty in pointing out what is required to be done, but the manner in which it must be done must be left to the judgment of each individual farmer. We have often thought that one hand might be profitably employed, yearly on each two-horse farm, in hauling waste vegetable matter, such as leaves and rotten timber, and heaping the whole mass up in convenient places to decompose. The decomposition may be greatly hastened by adding lime. This will also add to the value of the manure. It is clear that no farmer is able to manure, in this way, his whole plantation in one, or even two years; but if the process is kept up, year after year, his plantation will be kept from wearing out and becoming worthless.

There will, in all probability, be less commercial fertilizers used in the future than has been used in the past. Our farmers must stop doing two things, or they will ultimately come to ruin. They must stop giving liens on their crops, and they must stop buying so much commercial fertilizers. In their place, all the commercial fertilizers in the market are good and valuable. In other words, these commercial fertilizers are good for what they are really designed, and that is simply to stimulate sluggish soils. Never can our exhausted lands be restored by the use of these commercial fertilizers; but by broadcasting these failing lands, with any decaying vegetable matter, and then making a judicious application of some these commercial fertilizers, our crops may be increased three-fold, whilst our expenses will be reduced below what they are at present.

Another item of work appropriate for winter, is the reclaiming bottoms. There is scarcely a plantation in our country but has more good land lying waste than the owner is able properly to cultivate. These consist of branch bottoms, which, through neglect, have been suffered to grow up with briers and trees. Vegetable matter has been accumulating on the low grounds for a number of years, and they are now rich. Some of these branch bottoms may be small and many of them will require, besides the removal of the briers, canes and trees, to be ditched. The wet places must be drained and ditched, must be cut so as to prevent the water from the hills overflowing the good lands. The reclaiming of all such lands may be effected with less cost and less labor than clearing forest lands, and generally, they are far more productive. These grown-up branch bottoms are generally fenced in; hence, no fence is to be made. This is no small item in the bill of expenses. It seems strange that farmers do not, in walking over their farms, discover that they are working the poorest lands on their plantations. Large plats are covered with briers, which indicate a rich and lively soil. These plats may be cleared during the winter. Such a course would be true economy.

No small part of the winter work of every farmer is to so manage his domestic animals that they may make as great a return as possible for the expense of keeping them. To do this, every cow and calf should be kept in the lot, or in a stall, so that all the droppings may be husbanded. No man who has not made the actual trial, has any idea of how much the expenses of wintering stock may be reduced by adopting some plan by which all their droppings is returned to the soil, in the shape of manure. There is such a thing as having too much stock on a plantation, but, generally there is too little. No stock and no manure; and no manure, no crops. There is an inseparable connection between these things. Good stock costs no more to keep them than worthless ones. A cow that will not give three pints of milk per day, will cost nearly as much to feed her, as a cow that will give three gallons. That is proper work for the winter which will advance the interest of the farmer during the three remaining seasons.—Rev. Robt. Latham in the Yorkville *Enquirer*.

A LIVELY HOOP ON HIM.—Some young darkies were creating a disturbance outside the church door on Sunday night. Old Si came out and said:

'Clar out fum heah, you chatterin crows, you!'

'Amen!' said a boy.

'Go on, now! I ain't gwine ter hab no foolin' heah: I sot my foot down on dat!' continued Si.

'I hear'd ye! When yer sot yer ole foot down, hit sounds like turnin' ober a dry goods box!' rejoined another boy.

'Yes; an' ef I come out dar an' fan yo' coat-tail wid dis boot, you'll tink dat you is sot down on de forrerd eend ob de coldes' winter dat we's had heah sence de big snow in '40!'

The boys got away suddenly.

An Illinois chap, in describing a gale of wind, says: 'A white dog, while attempting to weather a gale, was caught with his mouth open, and turned completely inside out.

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Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

FINE GOODS ESTABLISHED
AT
Popular Prices 1860.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO'S.
BROOKLYN MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT.

Dress Goods Millinery, Fancy Goods, Silks, Laces, Hosiery, Buttons, Ribbons, Gloves, Underwear, Ladies' & Children's Outfits.

OUR "FASHION LIGHT,"

published monthly, contains choice reading matter and gives all the latest information on fashions. It will, on application, be mailed free of charge. ORDERS from the country solicited and filled with great care and dispatch. Orders from $10 and upward forwarded at our expense when prepaid by P. O. order or draft.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
Fulton, Tillary and Washington Sts.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Highest Premium at the Centennial Awarded to the

Lamb Knitting Machine.

Knits a Stocking in 15 Minutes.

Knitting in the heel and narrowing off the toe complete; knits all sizes; narrows and widens at will; and knits the web either Tubular or Flat, Single, Double or Ribbed, Producing all Varieties of Knit Apparel. Send for circulars and sample stocking.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Chicopee Falls, Mass., or Philadelphia, Pa.

$5 to $10 Per Day to Agents! BEST SELLING GOODS! HAASIS & LUBRECHT, 107 Liberty Street New York.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. Sample FREE. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS! FOUR $10, Chromos FREE.
J. M. MUNYON & CO., Phila. Pa.

$500 A MONTH a certainty to any person selling our LETTER Book No press, brush or water used. Sample Book worth $3.00 sent free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO. Tribune Building, Chicago.

CENTENNIAL REDUCTION IN

ADVERTISING,

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars worth of newspaper advertising, at publishers' schedule rates, given for $700, and a three months note accepted in payment from advertisers of responsibility. A printed list, giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
41 Park Row, New York.

SELECT THE BEST

WADSWORTH MARTINEZ & LONGMAN'S

PAINTS

PURE PAINTS

Prepared for Immediate Use,

207 PEARL ST. NEW YORK.

We warrant the following advantages in the use of our Paints:

They will prove MORE DURABLE, and will present a good appearance after pure white lead, mixed in the ordinary way, has BECOME washed FROM THE WOOD.

Two coats of our PAINT are sufficient where three coats of other Paints would be required.

The body or covering capacity is superior POUND for POUND or by MEASURE. Our Paints will cover more surface than pure white lead.

The consumer takes NO RISK in using them as we guarantee satisfaction and will repaint any building with English B. B. white lead or any other, IF OUR PAINTS do not prove perfectly satisfactory.

Sample Cards, &c., sent upon application.

For Sale by

O. HOOKER, Druggist.
June 28th 3m. Hillsboro, N. C.

FALL OF 1876.

Farm and Road Wagons.

OLD DOMINION

AND

Young America

CIDER AND WINE

MILLS.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

Montgomery's Celebrated

WHEAT FANS

AND

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat,

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters, Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Band-, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
August 9.

AMERICAN

AND

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GILMORE & CO., Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No FEES in Advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner ALL rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress. Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appearing to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co., for pamphlet of 60 pages

Land Cases, Land Warrants, and Scrip.

Contested Land Cases prosecuted before the U.S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private Land Claims, Mining and Pre-Emption Claims and Homestead cases attended to. Land Scrip assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at 1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with Bounty Land warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & co., for pamphlet of instruction.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & co., and a full reply, after examination; will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All Officers, Soldiers and Sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address GILMORE & CO.
629 F St., Washington, D. C.

1846. THIRTIETH YEAR. **1876.**

THE

HOME JOURNAL,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"*The Best Literary and Society Paper in America.*"

Its leading departments comprise Editorials on topics of fresh interest; Brilliant Romances and Portraitures of American Life; Editorial Reviews of new events in the world of Belles-Lettres, Painting, Sculpture, Science, Music, and the Drama; Original Essays; Ample Excerpts from the best European Writers, Spicy Letters from Correspondents in all the great Capitals of the World; copious Extracts from New Books; and racy accounts of sayings, happenings and doings in the Beau Monde; embracing the very freshest matters of interest in this country and in Europe—the whole completely mirroring the wit and wisdom, the humor and pathos, the news and sparkling gossip of the times.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Subscribers will receive The Home Journal for 1875

FREE OF POSTAGE.

The Home Journal alone, one year, $3.
3 copies, one year, $8.
6 " " " $0.

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ROBERTSON & WILSON,

DEALERS IN

American & Italian Marble

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc.

Oct. 6. GREENSBORO, N. C.

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Obtained, Best and Cheapest, by

Louis Bagger, & Co.

Solicitors of Patents,
Offices, Federal Buildings,
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☞ Send stamp for printed pamphlet, containing complete instructions how to obtain Patents. july 21.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being the

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

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Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte	5,35 a. m.
" Air Line Junc'n	5,59 "
" Salisbury	7,25 "
" Greensboro	9,50 "
" Danville	12,38 p. m.
" Dundee	12,48 "
" Burkeville	5,05 "
Ar. at Richmond,	7,43 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7,30 a. m.
" Burkville	10,42 "
" Dundee,	2,08 p. m.
" Danville	2,30 "
" Greensboro	5,40 "
" Salisbury,	8,15 "
" Air-Linejctn.	10,35 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	10,37 "

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10,05 a. m.	Arr. 5,25pm
" Co. Shops	11,21 p m	Lv 4,15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2,45p m	Ar. 12,30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	L've 10,10 "

STATIONS.	Accommodation Train.	
Leave Greensboro.	6.20 p. m.	Arr. 9,00 a. m
" Co. Shops	11.10 "	Lv. 6.50 "
Arr. at Raleigh,	6,01 a. m.	Ar. 9,30 p. m
" at Goldsboro,	11,30 "	Lv'e 3,30 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	6,00 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8,15 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7,05 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9,15 "

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